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The State of Minnesota is distinguishing herself by applications to Congress for appropriations and grants of land for her benefit. The Lyncburg Virginian says:—"The favor which Minnesota has asked for, at one dash, would check the whole State with Railroads—make all their rivers, creeks and spring branches navigable up to their very sources—erect all their public buildings—overrun the State Treasury with Cash, and put a plenty of pocket money into the hands of every Whiteman and Indian in the State! Citizens of poor old Virginia, that pay perhaps, indirectly, four millions of dollars to the Federal Government annually, presented a modest claim, two years ago, for a few acres of public lands to help to build her Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad—but it was scouted out of Congress without the slightest ceremony. Here is Minnesota, however, which does not pay over half a million—if so much—to the Federal Government—that asks for twenty-one different favors at one time, and what is more than all—is very apt to get them. The great Democratic doctrine of State Rights and Strict Construction is very strictly enforced as to Virginia and the older States—but is in no wise applicable when applied to the North-Western States.—We live in a great country."

The Lyncburg Virginian has an article on "our next legislature—what shall compose it—and in what view selected?"—in which it discusses the INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS of the State, contending that we have no system, no fixed policy, in regard to them, and that some determined system is necessary. It then argues that Virginia has it in her power to "inaugurate" a plan similar to that adopted in New York, an opportunity to establish "a central line, which shall by cheap transportation bring all her resources, mineral, manufacturing and agricultural to the same thorough development that has enriched New York, and which shall not only control her own trade, but that of the greater portion of the Great West and Interior, and by gathering it at a common point on our sea coast, build up within her borders a commercial emporium that shall give to us that commercial and financial importance and independence, that has so long been talked of, but which is yet so barren of results." Norfolk, of course, is the point contemplated, and the line of cheap transportation recommended, is the Great Water Line connecting the waters of the James and Ohio rivers.

The Richmond Whig, contains a most able review of Mr. Seward's Rochester speech, written, the Whig says, by "a distinguished Virginia Whig, conservative in all his feelings and opinions, and possessing the unlimited confidence of men of all parties throughout the State. Though retired from active participation in public affairs, he has been an incubator of some of the highest offices in the Commonwealth, the duties of which he discharged with the intelligence of a far-seeing statesman, and with the fidelity of a sincere and disinterested patriot. This writer exposes the fallacies of Seward's arguments and positions, and their mischievous and unconstitutional tendencies—and indulges in the hope that the number of people at the North who adopt Seward's principles and are disposed to intervene actively and hostilely to the system and institutions of the South, are a meagre minority, and constantly diminishing with the progress of discussion; and he appeals to the moderate men of the country opposed to the present administration to let the great battle of 1860 be fought as it has been in the past—between the forces of Conservatism and Democracy. Find, says he, but a common name for those who, on the constitutional question, are for maintaining the Constitution and recognizing the equal rights of the North and South—States and People—and who agree in a common belief of the evils that have already come of Democratic rule, and Democratic policy, and of the yet heavier harvest of them that threaten the country from their continued ascendancy—embody these opinions in a suitable Representative—and the work is accomplished. The common name we hope will be Wm. and the suitable representatives a Whig."

The adjournment of Congress, until the 4th of January, is approved by some—condemned by others. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says:—"This recess need not interfere with practical legislation at all, if the committees apply themselves properly, for they have quite enough to do in shaping the preliminaries of business, without attending the daily sittings." This is all very well in theory—but the committees are not going to "apply themselves" during the recess, and will have their holiday too. The adjournment is a "dead break" in legislative business.—Whether the public in reality loses anything, by the suspension of Congressional proceedings, is another matter.

The Richmond Whig continues to publish letters from citizens of different parts of the State, earnestly recommending and approving the determination to run Whig candidates in opposition to the Democratic ticket. The animated and stirring appeals made to the Opposition in Virginia, to organize, and give an efficient support to the Whig candidates to be nominated for the approaching gubernatorial canvass, we have no doubt will be warmly responded to, throughout the state. There seems to be something of the old spirit reviving in various quarters.

The Union calls the proposition referring the appointment of Governors, Judges, and other territorial officers, to the people of the Territories, at the polls, the "no plus ultra of the theory of squatter sovereignty."

Prussia, says the Baltimore Exchange, has once again become the hope of Germany. "The transfer of sovereign authority to Prince Frederick as Regent of the Kingdom, his formal recognition of the Constitution of 1849, and his appointment of a Liberal Cabinet, have revived those fanciful dreams of German unity, which, but a few years back, were so rudely dispelled by Austrian despotism, and by the reactionary measures to which Frederick William, of Prussia, had lent his sanction. The dismissal of the Manthey Ministry, and the separation of the Prince Regent from the Camarilla that surrounded his well meaning, but pusillanimous brother, have relieved the anxiety of the Prussian Liberals with respect to his future policy, and all that he has thus far done, has been accomplished with a manly directness which justifies the confidence that is reposed in him."

The "League of the United Southerners of the city and county of Montgomery, Alabama, have issued a Manifesto, to the effect that the rights and wrongs of the South can no longer be trusted in the hands of any of the great political parties of the day—that it is dangerous on the part of the South to await the election of an anti-slavery President; and that accordingly, "the great and leading object of the League of United Southerners is to induce the South, if possible, to make a stand, and, under no circumstances, to yield another hairbreadth of her just constitutional rights." Finally, with the election of an anti-slavery Presidential candidate, the "League" declares that "we, at least, are willing to embark our fortunes on the open sea of disunion."

The Fredericksburg News has a letter from Powers the sculptor, dated at Florence N.Y. 22, in which he says that the Statue of Washington is now far advanced in a very fine piece of marble, and he hopes to have it finished within three or four months. The News says:—"This will be very gratifying intelligence to the Masonic Fraternity of Virginia, and of the Union, who have subscribed to the work. It is modeled after the statue of Washington, executed by Powers, for the State of Louisiana, and is of course adorned with the 'regalia' copied from facsimiles of those worn by Washington when master of a Lodge in Alexandria. It was ordered by Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, in which he was initiated, &c."

Though too early by a year and more, the people and the press are discussing the Presidential question. The Baltimore Patriot has the following: "What then is the course that should be pursued in order to ensure success? The selection, we think, should be made without regard to geographical position, or past party affiliations. We want the man, and such a man, whose past history will furnish a guarantee as to the future; who has never been involved with extremists, whose policy have well nigh destroyed the peace, and endangered the integrity of the Union; but one who will secure the confidence and suffrages of that controlling body of our countrymen, whose love of country far transcends their attachment to party."

The principal business in the House of Representatives on Tuesday was the consideration of the bill granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812. After much discussion the House adopted a substitute offered by Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, which provides a pension at the rate of \$90 a year for a service not less than sixty days, or in battle; and also provides a pension for seamen and marines. This substitute was adopted by the decisive vote of 122 to 61; but the House adjourned on Tuesday before taking a vote on the passage of the bill.

A gentleman from Calvert County, Md., was lately written to, by a runaway slave of his in Canada, to come in and bring him home, as he was tired of his "freedom" there. He went on, and as he and the negro man were returning through Elmira, N. Y., a mob collected, and endeavored forcibly to take away the negro man. He, however, escaped from his "very dear friends," and joining his master, they both proceeded on their journey to Maryland.

The Dred Scott decision, it is contended by some, settles the unconstitutionality of the proposed protectorate of any Territory outside of the territory of the United States. The Court thus states the question: "There is certainly no power given by the Constitution to the Federal Government, to establish or maintain colonies bordering on the United States or at a distance, to be ruled and governed at its own pleasure, nor to enlarge its territorial limits in any way except by the admission of new States."

A letter to the British consul at New York states that, although the health and strength of Florence Nightingale are "so extremely reduced, she continues to devote to her great object—the amelioration both of the sanitary and sanitary arrangements for the British army—more time and exertion than is consistent with her recovery."

The booksellers and dealers in periodical literature are making great displays in New York, preparatory to the holidays. Immense editions of popular works, in blue and gilt, have been sold—of the Waverley Novels, little short of one hundred and fifty thousand volumes by one house. Truly this is a reading as well as a working age.

The Washington States regrets the recent occurrence of the introduction of slaves from Africa, on the coast of Georgia, as affecting the character and position of the slave holding community. We believe that nine tenths of the people of the South are opposed to any such proceedings.

The Richmond Enquirer notices the *ad* that the members of the famous Oxford Conference, intended their report as a confidential communication, and that the publicity given to the document by the late Administration, was a matter of surprise to some, if not to all the conferees.

The New York Express enunciates a correct sentiment when it says, "the Opposition may be united to be successful; but we have no desire to see a union, unless it results in a just respect for the constitutional rights of every section of the Union."

The Laurel, Md., Beacon, published at Laurel, by Messrs. Parker and Beall, says that the project of forming a new county out of portions of Prince Georges, Anne Arundel and Howard, is favorably received.

Edward Everett has purchased for a country seat a farm of fifty-five acres in Winchester, Mass, on which he will erect a dwelling house.

Mr. James Barbour will not be a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates from Culpeper county.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the Times." A special despatch in the Boston Herald, dated Washington, December 19, says:—"A movement is to be made in both branches of Congress to authorize the President to send a Commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Liberals in Mexico. The Hon. Caleb Cushing has been fixed upon for this highly important mission."

It is interesting to note the recent publication of the Vatican Coder, a work that has long been announced, and which is said to have occupied the attention of the Biblical scholars of Europe and America for a great many years. The seal from this celebrated volume, generally regarded by scholars as the most ancient and authentic copy of the Greek Scriptures in existence, is thus removed and it becomes at length the property of the present of the Papal Government, and its appearance is a marked event in the history of Biblical literature and criticism.

There was a heavy fall of snow on Sunday night at Poughkeepsie, and Monday morning the ground was covered to the depth of 3 inches. The weather on Saturday night and Sunday morning was very cold, the thermometer standing at 8 degrees above zero. The river is frozen over from Albany to Poughkeepsie. There was also three inches of snow in New York, but it soon melted, as the atmosphere was quite moderate.

The sailor Austin, one of the parties charged with firing the whale ship *Cortez*, has tamed a mouse in his cell in the Boston jail. The Journal says the little animal occasionally emerges from the pocket of Austin's jacket over his head and shoulders, takes a look at the court and counsel, and apparently satisfied that all is right, retires to his retreat.

Considerable excitement exists in Eastern California on account of the reports from the Gila gold mines. A great many persons were flocking to the neighborhood of Fort Yuma from both sides. About two hundred and fifty are at present encamped near there. Most of the miners are prospecting along the Gila for one hundred and fifty miles, and reports are current that gold is to be found throughout that extent.

The barque E. K. Kane, which sailed from Richmond, on the 12th of October last, with a cargo of flour, bound for Rio Janeiro, was lost on the 28th of November. She experienced a heavy gale for seven days, and a hurricane for three days, during which latter it was found necessary to cut away the masts. Capt. Howitt and the crew were taken off.

It is generally believed the Southern press are mistaken in announcing the death of Col. Albert Pike. At the last accounts, Colonel Pike was on a hunting expedition with Major Rector, Indian superintendent of the United States among the Indian tribes of western Arkansas.

In the Senate of North Carolina on Thursday last, a bill to establish a new county, to be known as "Clintman," was rejected.—Also a bill to erect a new county out of portions of Wake, Nash, Franklin and Johnston, to be called "Dobbin," in honor of the late Secretary of the Navy, was defeated.

The Petersburg papers state that John N. Parker, for many years occupying a prominent position in the service of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company, will, in all probability, be appointed Superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. H. Gill.

On the 14th inst., Wm. Edwards, a native of Virginia, aged about 22 years, while returning from Daboy Island, in a small sloop, with a load of oysters for Savannah, Ga., was accidentally knocked overboard, near Wilmington Island, by the main boom, and drowned.

The Methodist of Staunton have recently bought a handsome parsonage, for which they are to pay \$3,000. It will be occupied by the Rev. Mr. Veitch, the presiding elder of that district, during his term of four years, and then it will be dwelt in by their pastor.

Lieut. Gen. Scott arrived at Charleston at three o'clock, on Saturday morning last, and was met at the wharf by a committee of the Washington Light Infantry, a volunteer company of that city, who escorted him to his hotel. During the day he visited Fort Moultrie.

One of the results from the new movement in Columbia College, New York, is the admission of Ladies to the past collegiate lectures of the Institution. They attend largely; and evince, on the whole, probably, more real interest in the subjects treated, than the male citizens of New York.

The Piccolomini fever seems to have caught the Bostonians. The young men are paying for the privilege of going on as supernumeraries, so as to be near the prima donna. Evidently the fools are not all dead in Boston.

Rev. E. Lyman Magoon, D. D., well-known in Virginia, and for many years recently, a pastor in New York city, has removed to Albany, and taken charge of the First Baptist Church.

The Horicon Argus says that a prize dance came off in a saloon at Beaver Dam, Wis., between a white man and a mulatto girl.—The girl danced seven hours, and the man eight, winning the prize—\$10.

Some efforts are being made to effect a schedule of through tickets from Lynchburg and Petersburg, by way of the Norfolk Railroad and the Bay Line of steamers, with New York, and intermediate stations.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer—evidently a Democrat—proposes to run Hon. Wm. O. Goode, of Mecklenburg, in opposition to Mr. Letcher. The Enquirer says—no!

A fellow who had been a widower three weeks, got in jail at Lancaster, Ohio, and a fair lady of forty-five summers, procured a license, went to the jail, and the pair were married.

Some rather indistinct signals through the Atlantic telegraph wires have revived the hopes of parties interested. The public at large will wait for substantial evidences of success.

On Thursday last, great land slides occurred on the Northwestern Virginia branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the deep cut, twelve miles east of Parkersburg.

The Monongalia Co., Va., Star notices the sale last week in that county, of 100 acres of land for \$3,000; and a mountain farm of 100 acres for \$500.

Fine oysters are selling at Tappahannock, Essex county, Virginia, at twenty-five cents per bushel. Hon. L. M. Keitt will decline a re-election to the House of Representatives, after the present term of two years is ended.

E. G. Henderson & Son, Nurserymen, London, have written a letter to George C. Thorburn, Newark, N. J., (son of Grant Thorburn), asking to be permitted to present two rare and valuable trees, of the order of Coniferae, to be planted on the Mount Vernon estate, in honor of one "whose patriotism was greater than the continent which gave him birth, whose virtues are his most enduring monuments, and whose name will stand coeval with the records of time."

A letter from Commander Walker, of the United States navy, is published in opposition to the recommendation to convert all our vessels of war into war steamers, by the adaptation of the propeller. The Commander says that the suggested alteration, in an economical sense, is more applicable to the navies of England and France, than to our own, because they have a larger number of sailing vessels of war, and have a greater difficulty of procuring ship timber.

New York is certainly a great city. They have now a "dog boarding-house," and one is advertised at the corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth street. The keeper will board dogs at \$1 per week and train for \$1.50. Then they have a sporting depot, where the proprietor employs men expressly to catch rats for the ring and dogs. Not less than three thousand have been obtained from the Astor, three thousand from St. Nicholas, &c.

The New York tax levy for 1859, will amount to nearly eight millions of dollars.—Here are the principal items.—A million for the police, a million for water, eight hundred thousand for the poor, a million and a half for the schools, a million and a half for the streets, half a million for light, thirteen hundred thousand for the State, six hundred thousand for salaries.

Robert M. Riddle, esq., for many years the able and popular editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, died on last Saturday morning, after an illness which has afflicted him for a least seven or eight years. He was a son of the late Judge Riddle, at one time a politician of note in Western Pennsylvania, and a brother of James Riddle esq., of Philadelphia.

A suit has been brought against Commodore Paulding, by McDonald, one of the filibusters brought home with Walker. The U. S. Attorney at New York, declines to defend Paulding in this suit, and the old Commodore asks the Navy Department to relieve him from the expense of defending himself for his official act. If the Department declines, he will appeal to Congress.

The Commissioner of Pensions has received information of the arrest of Willis N. Arnold of Henderson county, and of Henry Wright, of Lexington, in Tennessee, for frauds committed by them under the bounty laws. The latter, after his arrest, became, or feigned to become insane, and is now undergoing a preliminary medical examination.

The Catocin iron works, together with 7,000 acres of land thereto belonging, in Frederick county, Md., have been sold to John Kunkel, esq., for \$51,000. In the same county, the "Home Farm," of 280 acres, belonging to the late James Kinna, has been sold to C. D. Kailer and Geo. W. Summers, at \$35 per acre.

From a recent trial we learn that a new woman's profession is known in England—that of a "face painter," or "dies decorator." The mistress of this art attends ladies who go to balls, &c., beautifies their complexion, and arranges their teeth, besides dressing their hair, and attending to the making up of their persons generally.

The Boston (Mass.) Advertiser says that the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, has given to the corporation of Harvard College \$5,000, with the understanding that the income from its investment shall be expended for the enlargement of the department of Classical Literature.

A man killed his father, in Litchfield, Connecticut, last week. It was another "Gouldy" case.

The Census.

It will devolve upon the present Congress to provide the means and to make the arrangements for taking the next census of the United States. The New York Post remarks:—

"This is a more important duty than it is apt to be regarded; for the census, comprising more than a mere enumeration of the people, includes besides, the collection of a large variety of important statistics on a great many different subjects."

"If we remember rightly, when the last census was made, a great many complaints were uttered as to the ignorance and inefficiency of the persons appointed to this task."

The Post complains of the times occupied, and says:—

"The facts of the census are gathered in a single day, while they are arranged within the year; and we see no reason why the same thing could not be accomplished in the United States. It is true that Great Britain is a more compact nation than this, but that obstacle may be overcome by increasing the number of census-takers. Instead of the forty-five marshals and their three thousand subordinates, employ a chief for every county in every State, with as many subordinates in every township as they may need. Instead of one clerk at Washington, employ a hundred and twenty-three. Instead of one man to engage a large number of men for a short time than it does to engage a small number for a long time."

"If the law of 1850 is to be taken, then, by Congress, as the basis for the next census, we hope that it will be amended in several respects, and we particularly hope that more attention will be given by the Secretary of the Interior to the selection of the executive agents."

Railroad Land Grants.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior and that of the Commissioner of the Land Office, give some facts, in relation to the grants of lands for railroad purposes, which Congress has made so freely for the last few years.—From these reports it appears that the thirty-four Congress has granted land grants to eight different States to aid in the construction of railroads, of which the aggregate length is nearly 4,650 miles. The grants were distributed among these States in the manner shown by the following table:—

	Miles.	Acres.
Iowa.....	1,663	2,476,321
Alabama.....	498	1,141,297
Florida.....	474	1,074,465
Wisconsin.....	449	1,047,670
Louisiana.....	392	2,245,009
Michigan.....	374	1,810,000
Mississippi.....	119	209,731
Minnesota.....	458	1,400,000

Many of the roads, for which these grants have been obtained, are not yet built, and many are not even located. To afford a reasonable opportunity however for the States to take the necessary measures, the government has withdrawn from the market those lands, which it is supposed will fall within the limits of each proposed road, and this suspension will continue until a more definite action is taken by the States, Iowa, Florida, and Wisconsin are the only States which have located all the routes which are to have the benefit of these grants.—Boston Advs.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The form of the pension bill agreed upon by the House to-day, proposes to give \$90 per annum to those who were in actual battle, without regard to the period of service, and including within its provisions the regular army, State and Territorial troops, volunteers or militia, together with the marine corps. The pensions are secured against attachments for debt.

The President sent to the Senate to-day for restoration to the active list in the navy, the names of about 35 of the 60 gentlemen whose cases were investigated by the naval courts of inquiry. Commodore Stewart's would have been among the number if not for the fact that he did not appeal to those tribunals. But the President has intimated that it would afford him pleasure if Congress should provide for his restoration to the active list by special law.

A letter received here from a commercial house in Tampico states that the arrangements between the Spanish fleet and the Governor of the city, for the settlement of their difficulties, have broken off, and that two Spanish steamers were now blockading that harbor. A Spanish force was daily expected to land at Tampico and take possession of the city. [The difficulty between Spain and Mexico, in, we believe, by this time settled.]

A resolution was carried through the House yesterday instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare and report a bill for taking the eighth census. This proper execution, it is to be hoped, will ensure the execution of this important work in a complete and satisfactory manner, and save the country from the humiliating exhibition presented in the last bungling record of statistics.

Mr. Dallas has signified an intention to return home in the spring, but without committing himself to any obligation in his official correspondence.—When the time rolls and he may change his mind, as he has done before. Mr. Reed, our Minister to China, is on his way home, and would be quite willing to succeed Mr. Dallas, if acceptable to the Administration. But the President has not encouraged this idea, and will hardly pile his honors upon one head. Mr. Gladney Jones intends sailing for Havre on the 8th of January, and will be preceded a few days by Mr. Preston on his way to Spain, and by Mr. Ward, of Georgia, who will take the overland route for China.

Mr. Douglas' friends deny that he has withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency. The indications authorize the belief that at no former time were they more zealous in his behalf, though he has been virtually shelved as a leader here by the orthodox Democracy, and is doomed to a similar fate at Charleston, in 1860.

Telegraphic Despatches.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, with dates to the 16th, arrived here this evening. Senator Douglas was a passenger from New Orleans, stopped at Havana, and thence came to New York. The Spanish and Mexican intelligible is settled.—Garza having refunded all the moneys obtained from Spanish subjects as forced levies, and the present government of Mexico having acceded to all the Spanish demands.

Sugars at Havana were firm and prices unaltered. Molasses, new, layed, on the coast, 4 reals; Muscovado 5 reals. Exchange unaltered. Freights dull.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—The Board of State Canvassers discovered this afternoon that in several districts the Representatives in Congress are illegally returned as members of Congress, which makes it probable that several of the districts will be declared vacant, including the 31, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 23d districts. There is nothing certain known, as yet, however.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—On Saturday night a fire broke out in a building occupied by Messrs. Breck, Barstow & Co., which was destroyed, as well as a store of Crane, Breck & Co., manufacturers of metallic bullet cases, on Sycamore street. The former's loss is \$200,000, of which \$50,000 of the latter is \$200,000, of which \$50,000 was insured. The adjoining stores of George Shillies and Geo. Hamshaw were also considerably damaged.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 20.—A serious explosion of gas occurred in the pickler room of the Massachusetts Mills this morning, instantly killing two men, Irish operatives, and badly injuring two others. The walls were partially blown outward, and the waste cotton taking fire considerable damage was done to the building.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.—The chess game between Mr. Paulsen, blindfolded, and the members of the Pittsburgh chess club, resulted in Mr. Paulsen winning six and losing four games.

"A Confab."

Senator Douglas, in his recent speech at New Orleans, spoke of the treaty against the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and related a conversation that once took place between Mr. Bulwer and himself, on the subject of the Central American treaty:—

"Mr. Bulwer said he thought the treaty a good one, because it was reciprocal; the two contracting countries had equal privileges.—I agreed," said Mr. Douglas, "to consider the treaty a good one, if I could have a little amendment added to it. 'What is that?' asked Mr. Bulwer. 'Why,' said I, 'the treaty secures equal rights to the United States and the Central American States, and after Central America, I would have inserted the words, 'and Asia.' 'But,' said he, 'you have no interest in Asia.' 'Said I, 'you have no interest in Central America.' 'But,' says he again, 'you have no right in Asia.' 'Very well,' I replied, 'and we don't mean that Great Britain shall ever establish any right in Central America.'"

A MASSACHUSETTS GORHAM—Alfred Corbin, a negro, having from New London, Connecticut, performed the wonderful feat of eating three dozen tallow candles, five pounds of salt pork, a shilling loaf of bread, and then swallowed a pint of rum and whiskey. The affair came off in the Five Points on Thursday, in the presence of several hundred spectators, who were induced to part with their cash, in dollars, out of which the stakeholder, a colored negro, in a short while after the groceries in question had been disposed of, Corbin became quite ill, and was compelled to stretch himself out on the sidewalk, where he was found by officer Carr and conveyed to the station-house, where police surgeon Waterman was called to attend him. By means of a powerful emetic, Corbin was induced to part with his cash, but he positively refused to surrender the other refreshments, which he had taken in his stomach. After reviving, Corbin said the bad liquor he had taken produced intoxication, but that the other "solids" did not in the least disturb him. Yesterday morning, the gormandizer was taken before Justice Connelly and committed to the Tombs for ten days, on a charge of intoxication. Notwithstanding the highly improbable nature of this story, the police and others vouch for its truth as a fact beyond dispute, the feat having been witnessed by several persons. Corbin now feels quite well, and charges that his present indisposition is owing entirely to that "Five Point Poison" which he inhaled. He asserts with much assurance his ability to devour an entire raw sheep and a whole box of candles at one meal, without feeling the least inconvenience.—N. Y. Herald.

10 BARRELS PATENT CUT LOAF SUGAR, received this day, and for sale by J. E. DOUGLASS.

1600 LBS. PRIME BUCK WHEAT FLOUR, received and for sale by DAVY & HARMON.

60 BARRELS GAMBRILL'S FAMILY FLOUR, this day received, and for sale by ROBINSON & PAYNE.

The State Penitentiary in Virginia. The Penitentiary of Virginia was opened as one of our penal institutions, in April 1830. From that period up to last September, 2,057 white persons have been incarcerated therein, of whom only 48 were women! Also there were 873 free negroes sent there, of whom 93 were females. The aggregate during 48 years amounts to 3,578 prisoners. Of these within the above period 562 received pardon; 596 died in prison; 17 escaped, and 2,052 were discharged. We do not include in these figures some 30 negroes sent there previous to being transported according to sentence.

On the 1st of January, 1861, there were only 13 prisoners in the Penitentiary; on last January, 1858, there were 124 prisoners; in January 1852, there were 209 convicts there, and the number received during the 12 months was 103; in January, 1852, there were 203 prisoners, and up to the present the annual list has been increasing, so that now there is evident necessity for an enlargement of the institution.

The bill for simply transporting convicts to the Penitentiary the last fiscal year, amounted to \$10,864 30¢.

The general report in the Penitentiary management ended on the 30th of September last, during which period the average number of convicts in that prison was 309, i. e., for the first eight months 331 convicts and three transports. On the 31st of October, 1857, there were in the Penitentiary 220 white persons of whom two were women; 93 were free negroes, of whom nine were women. During the fiscal year 111 white men and 4 white women were received there, and 27 free negroes, of whom two only were females, making in all 144 free persons, a number much less than ever before received in one year. Out of these, 24 white men, one white woman and one colored man were pardoned, and eight white men died, also two colored men, and one negro man was shot for resisting authority on the North River Canal.

Among the discharged during this year were 49 white men, 12 colored men, 5 colored women and 1 white woman—in all, 67.—Three escaped from the penitentiary. This left in the penitentiary and on the public works on the 1st of October last, 251 white persons and 100 free colored persons, (4 of the former and 3 of the latter being convicts) in all, 351 prisoners. Besides these, there were 18 slaves in prison. At that date 11 free negroes and 4 slaves were in possession of N. B. French, for public works, and 69 free negroes and 11 slaves in the hands of the James River and Kanawha Company.

During the last fiscal year 144 persons were received into the Penitentiary, of whom 20 were convicted of murder and voluntary manslaughter; 27 for malicious stabbing and shooting, showing an uncommon increase in this fearful line of crime. For grand larceny 37; for abducting and helping off slaves 6; burglary and stealing from the mails 5; dealing and passing counterfeit money 10; rape 4; horse stealing 3. Of this number 36 are for 1 year, 26 for 2 years, 23 for 3 years, 15 for 5 years, 5 for 10 years, 9 for 18 years, 1 for 20 years, 1 for 25 years and 1 for 40 years, with others for intermediate terms.

Of the 351 persons in prison, 74 are sentenced for murder and 37 for cutting, &c., with intent to kill, making 334 per cent on the whole number sentenced for offences against life!

The ages of the convicts are as follows:—males, from 12 to 14 years, 1; from 15 to 20, 38; from 20 to 25, 84; from 25 to 30, 68; from 30 to 35, 55; from 35 to 40, 34; from 40 to 50, 39; from 50 to 60, 17; from 60 to 80, 9.—total 340. Females from 10 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 50, 5.—total 11. Their places of nativity are as follows: Virginia 249, (94 colored); Maryland 13; Ohio 5; Pennsylvania 9; New York 5; North Carolina 11; New Jersey 3; Kentucky 3; South Carolina 1; Delaware 2; Tennessee, 2; Massachusetts 2; Michigan 1; Alabama 2; Connecticut 1; Georgia 1; Ireland 1; Germany 7; England 4; Scotland 1; Italy 3; Saxony 1; France 2; Belgium 1; Canada 1; Prussia 1; at sea 1.

During the last year the balance against the Penitentiary in the manufacturing account to \$5,618 83. It appears that the manufactures in this institution were somewhat reduced by the employment of numbers of the negro convicts outside of the prison, on public works; a plan which has been found very expedient and practicable, in an eminent degree, for the benefit of the State.

The labor in the Penitentiary is divided into four separate wards. In ward No. 1 will be found shoe and harness makers and tailors; in ward No. 2 are the blacksmiths and axe makers; in ward No. 3 are the weavers and carpenters. Thus, every prisoner is set beneficially to work in